Mechanism for the Mass Production of Magnetically Inert Spinless Photons for Distortionless Amplification of Outgoing and Inbound Waves

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Introduction

Building upon the publication of 6 March 2024, improved methods for using electromagnetism in-flight in order to amplify signal-carrying waves are called for. The 6 March 2024 publication is limited to the amplification of outgoing signals and requires that EM-slowing materials be used to enable the signal booster wave to catch up with the signal-carrying wave.

Spinless or “magnetically inert” photons can be used for the purposes of supporting magnetometer function as described in 17 December 2023. This author now believes that it should be possible to mass-produce these photons. The production of a single spinless photon is a relatively simple proposition, but a single photon would not be useful for signal amplification. For this application, a novel mechanism is required.

Abstract

A great deal of research has been done into the creation of optical and other types of waveguides. Given a sufficient level of precision, I propose that it is possible to recursively sub-divide a single wave of visible light using a series of wave-splitters. With a sufficient number of wave-splitting functions applied in the form of a pyramid-like structure, the end result would be that the photons which emerge from the system would be devoid of spin (and thus, any property of frequency or magnetic moment.

Like a neutrino, a photon which does not spin, although it would be subject to deviations in angular momentum to a greater extent than an ordinary photon, because it would, prior to being absorbed by a EM wave in the ambient environment, travel in a straight line without phasing, would move through space at a net velocity approximately 2.5% greater than C, less any deviations to angular momentum which cause its trajectory to be less than perfectly linear. A spinless photon, albeit moving in a “drunk walk” pattern not adjoined to an EM wave should move through space measurably faster than a standard EM wave, although testing will be required to determine by what margin.

The ability to mass-produce recursively wave-split light opens up some exciting possibilities. The most viable would be the amplification of outgoing signals in a uniform and distortionless manner without complex phase-synchronization schemes and EM-slowing materials. As the photons would move in a more linear fashion than standard light, over short distances, they could catch up with emitted signals and amplify them post-emission.

In theory, it may even be possible to use the same mechanism to amplify signals for the benefit of passive EM detectors. In such a scheme, ambient

electromagnetism would be amplified by outgoing spinless photons and this amplification would have the benefit of not distorting that signal and it would not require the introduction of additional schematic complexity to the receiver mechanism.

Conclusion

This approach opens up entirely new possibilities for both the amplification of outgoing signals and the amplification of signals to be detected passively.